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HEARING DOCKET

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Attorneys for PETER L. BRADLEY

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v.

TAA-2005-20532-2

UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF HEARINGS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CP04WP003)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION FAA CASE No. 2000 WP 750229

Agency,

RESPONDENT'S ANSWER TO COMPLAINT OF REGIONAL COUNSEL FOR THE WESTERN-PACIFIC REGION, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Judge Not Assigned

PETER L. BRADLEY

Respondent.

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PETER L. BRADLEY, through his attorney JOYCE B. LADAR, hereby responds to the

Complaint as follows:

1. Respondent admits on or about March 16, 2000, he was a passenger aboard Alaska

Airlines Flight Number 259 which departed Puerto Vallarta, Mexico and was headed

for San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, California.

2. Respondent denies, based upon lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient

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to form a belief, of observations by crew members and passengers during the flight but admits witnesses reported seeing him roaming the aisles and removing his shirt, shoes and socks.

- Respondent admits he had a small pocket knife on his person during the subject flight but specifically denies the blade was 3 inches in length.
- 4. Respondent denies, based upon lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether a flight attendant instructed him to return to his assigned seat and fasten his seat belt, and/or whether he responded with a curse word and refused to sit down and fasten his seat belt; except Respondent admits witnesses reported he was asked to sit down and fasten his seat which he did not always do.
- 5. Respondent denies, based upon lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether the Captain exited the cockpit and if so, why the Captain did.
- 6. Respondent denies, based upon lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether he tried to open the cockpit door and was instructed to sit down and fasten his seat belt and responded by shoving the flight attendant; except Respondent admits witnesses reported he attempted to open the exit door of the aircraft, attempted to enter the cockpit and sat down in First Class seat for a while
- 7. Respondent denies, based on lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether he subsequently attempted to open the cockpit door, whether a flight attendant instructed him to sit down and whether he refused and then pushed the flight attendant to the ground; except Respondent admits witnesses reported he

attempted to open the cockpit door and did not follow Flight Attendant's instructions.

- 8. Respondent denies, based on lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether he burst into the cockpit stating "I'm going to kill you," and whether he attempted to reach the flight controls of the aircraft; except that Respondent admits witnesses reported he burst into the cockpit and attempted to reach the flight controls.
- 9. Respondent denies, based on lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether the second in command used the emergency axe to defend the cockpit and pilots and that Respondent assaulted and battered the Captain and second-in-command; except Respondent admits witnesses reported the second in command used the emergency axe to defend the cockpit.
- 10. Respondent admits the Captain asked the passengers for help and that passengers along with the flight crew managed to subdue and restrain him.
- 11. Respondent denies, based on lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, whether as a result of Respondent's aforesaid actions, flight attendants and flight crew members were injured.
- 12. Respondent admits upon arrival at the San Francisco International Airport, he was arrested.

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a. Respondent denies that he assaulted/threatened/intimidated and/or intentionally interfered with the crewmembers in the performance of their duties thereby violating 14

CFR Section 91.11.

- b. Respondent denies, based on lack of knowledge and lack of information sufficient to form a belief, that he failed to fasten his safety seat belt about him and keep it fastened while the "Fasten Seat Belt" sign was lighted thereby violating 14 CFR Section 121.317(f).
- c. Respondent denies that he failed to comply with instructions given to him by crewmembers regarding compliance with paragraphs (f)[fasten seatbelt], (g)[no smoking sign], (h)[no smoking], and (l)[operator of non-transport airplane] thereby violating 14 CFR Section 121.317(k); specifically Respondent denies he has smoked in over ten years and denies he has ever operated an airplane.
- d. Respondent denies that he violated 49 U.S.C. Section 46303(a), that he had on or about himself or the property of himself, a concealed dangerous weapon that is or would be accessible to the individual in flight; except that he admits he had a two and five-eighths inch (2 5/8thc) pocket knife which he disclosed to the screener before flight and according to a passenger offered to give to him during flight.

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Respondent requests the FAA be denied the findings and penalties it requests.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

JUDICIAL NOTICE: Respondent moves the Court take Judicial Notice of
 United States of America v. Peter Bradley, CR 00-196 WHA (hereinafter Federal
 Case), which is based upon the same incident and facts which provide the basis for
 this Agency case. Peter Bradley was indicted for violations of 49 U.S.C. Sect.

46504 (Interference with Flight Crew and Attendants) and 18 U.S.C. Sect.

32(a)(5) (Violence against a person on an aircraft likely to endanger the safety of such aircraft). The Indictment was Dismissed on September 26, 2002 upon the presentation by the parties of a Stipulation and Order requesting dismissal.

- 2. **DEFENSE OF LEGAL UNCONSCIOUSNESS [18 USC Sect. 17(a)]**: It is the unanimous opinion of four separate medical experts, the last of whom was appointed by Judge Alsup (Jeffrey Weiner, M.D) to specially advise the court if this case truly presented that Peter Bradley was legally insane, i.e. unconscious, at the time of his presence on the Alaska Airlines Flight on March 16, 2000 in that he was unable to appreciate the nature and quality or wrongfulness of his action as a result of severe mental disease or defect, namely Acute Delirium due to Encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), DSM-IV diagnosis 293.0 Delirium due to a general medical condition (Encephalitis). [see "Report of James R. Missett, M.D. Ph.D., Including Inpatient Medical and Psychiatric Assessment, Stanford University Medical Center" (June 14, 2000); Letter from Stephen J. Holz, M.D., U.C.S.F. Neurologist; Report of Phillip J. Resnick, M.D., Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (reputed to be one of the national experts on delirium); and Report of Jeffrey Weiner, M.D.(April 16, 2001) (specially appointed to make an independent investigation requested by the Court).]
- 3. ESTOPPLE (ISSUE PRECLUSION): The Agency is estopped from disputing that Respondent was legally unconscious on March 16, 2000 because the issue was fully litigated in the Federal Case and was the reason for the Stipulated Judgment

of dismissal. Under collateral estoppel, once a court decides an issue of fact or law necessary to its judgment, that decision precludes relitigation on a different cause of action between the same parties. The United States Attorney and the Department of Aviation (Agency) are but two branches of the federal government, the true party to the actions against Peter Bradley.

- 4. RES JUDICATA (CLAIM PRECLUSION): The Agency is precluded from bringing these claims against Peter Bradley based upon the same facts and incident used in U.S.A. v. Peter Bradley, CR 00-196 WHA, which culminated in a Stipulation and Order of Dismissal as a final judgment on September 30, 2002. Claim Preclusion applies to Consent Judgments between the same parties attempting to litigate the same issues that were raised or could have been raised in the first case to reach judgment where, as here, the intent of the parties to resolve the entire matter is indicated by the documents filed with the court and the language of the stipulations.
- 5. THE POCKET KNIFE WAS NOT A DANGEROUS WEAPON AND WAS

 NOT CONCEALED: The pocket knife removed from Peter Bradley had a blade
 only two and five eights (2 5/8ths) inches long. At no time had Respondent
 attempted to conceal the weapon. Respondent is a carpenter by trade and always
 carried the small pocket knife in his right front pants pocket. On March 16^t 2000,
 he removed the contents of his pockets, including the knife, during the screening
 process at the Puerta Vallarta airport. The knife was returned to him by the
 screeners and replaced in his front right pocket. According to a witness, during the

flight respondent offered to give the knife to a passenger, taking it out of his pocket and offering it at the time, when the passenger refused, respondent placed the knife back in his right front pocket where it was located after his restraint. At all times the knife remained closed.

PRAYER

Respondent requests the case against him be dismissed.

Dated: January 19, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

JOYCE B. LADAR
Attorney for Respondent
PETER BRADLEY

tryce B. Ladar

PROOF OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that his/her business address is 1916 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, California, 94123. and he/she is a person of such age and discretion to be competent to serve papers. The undersigned further certifies that on this date he/she caused copies of

RESPONDENT'S ANSWER TO COMPLAINT OF REGIONAL COUNSEL FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION FAA Case No. 2000WP750229

To be deposited in the U.S. Mail to the following:

HEARING DOCKET CLERK FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION 800 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 924A Washington, DC 20591

MONROE P. BALTON, Regional Counsel FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION U.S. Department of Transportation, Western Pacific Region THODORE P. BYRNE, Attorney P.O. Box 92007 Los Angeles, CA 90009-2007

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, executed this 20th day of January, 2005, in San Francisco, County of San Francisco, California (city/county, state).

Jame) Joyce B. Ladar